From the INTERNATIONAL BUREAU **PCT** To: NOTIFICATION OF THE RECORDING **OF A CHANGE COHAUSZ & FLORACK** Kanzlerstrasse 8a (PCT Rule 92bis.1 and D-40472 Düsseldorf Administrative Instructions, Section 422) ALLEMAGNE Date of mailing (day/month/year) 25 January 2002 (25.01.02) Applicant's or agent's file reference IMPORTANT NOTIFICATION 990731WO International filing date (day/month/year) International application No. 10 May 2000 (10.05.00) PCT/EP00/04147 1. The following indications appeared on record concerning: the agent the common representative the inventor X the applicant State of Residence State of Nationality Name and Address FI FI **NOKIA NETWORKS OY** Keilalahdentie 4 Telephone No. FIN-02150 Espoo Finland Facsimile No. Teleprinter No. 2. The International Bureau hereby notifies the applicant that the following change has been recorded concerning: the nationality the residence X the name the address the person State of Nationality State of Residence Name and Address F١ F١ **NOKIA CORPORATION** Keilalahdentie 4 Telephone No. FIN-02150 Espoo Finland Facsimile No. Teleprinter No. 3. Further observations, if necessary: 4. A copy of this notification has been sent to: the designated Offices concerned the receiving Office the elected Offices concerned the International Searching Authority other: the International Preliminary Examining Authority Authorized officer The International Bureau f WIPO Marie-Thérèse Priser 34, chemin d s Colombettes 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland

Telephone No.: (41-22) 338.83.38

Facsimile No.: (41-22) 740.14.35

PATENT COOPERATION TREATY

PCT

NOTICE INFORMING THE APPLICANT OF THE COMMUNICATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION TO THE DESIGNATED OFFICES

(PCT Rule 47.1(c), first sentence)

COHAUSZ & FLORACK Kanzlerstrasse 8a D-40472 Düsseldorfing ALLEMAGNE

IMPORTANT NOTICE

From the INTERNATIONAL BUREAU

Date of mailing (day/month/year) 15 November 2001 (15.11.01)

Applicant's or agent's file reference 990731WO

International application No.

International filing date (day/month/year)

10 May 2000 (10.05.00)

Priority date (day/month/year)

PCT/EP00/04147

Applicant

NOKIA NETWORKS OY et al

Notice is hereby given that the International Bureau has communicated, as provided in Article 20, the international application to the following designated Offices on the date indicated above as the date of mailing of this notice: KP,KR,US

In accordance with Rule 47.1(c), third sentence, those Offices will accept the present notice as conclusive evidence that the communication of the international application has duly taken place on the date of mailing indicated above and no copy of the international application is required to be furnished by the applicant to the designated Office(s).

2. The following designated Offices have waived the requirement for such a communication at this time:

AE,AG,AL,AM,AP,AT,AU,AZ,BA,BB,BG,BR,BY,CA,CH,CN,CR,CU,CZ,DE,DK,DM,DZ,EA,EE,EP,ES, FI,GB,GD,GE,GH,GM,HR,HU,ID,IL,IN,IS,JP,KE,KG,KZ,LC,LK,LR,LS,LT,LU,LV,MA,MD,MG,MK, MN,MW,MX,NO,NZ,OA,PL,PT,RO,RU,SD,SE,SG,SI,SK,SL,TJ,TM,TR,TT,TZ,UA,UG,UZ,VN,YU,ZA,

The communication will be made to those Offices only upon their request. Furthermore, those Offices do not require the applicant to furnish a copy of the international application (Rule 49.1(a-bis)).

3. Enclosed with this notice is a copy of the international application as published by the International Bureau on 15 November 2001 (15.11.01) under No. WO 01/86908

REMINDER REGARDING CHAPTER II (Article 31(2)(a) and Rule 54.2)

If the applicant wishes to postpone entry into the national phase until 30 months (or later in some Offices) from the priority date, a demand for international preliminary examination must be filed with the competent International Preliminary Examining Authority before the expiration of 19 months from the priority date.

It is the applicant's sole responsibility to monitor the 19-month time limit.

Note that only an applicant who is a national or resident of a PCT Contracting State which is bound by Chapter II has the right to file a demand for international preliminary examination (at present, all PCT Contracting States are bound by Chapter II).

REMINDER REGARDING ENTRY INTO THE NATIONAL PHASE (Article 22 or 39(1))

If the applicant wishes to proceed with the international application in the national phase, he must, within 20 months or 30 months, or later in some Offices, perform the acts referred to therein before each designated or elected Office.

For further important information on the time limits and acts to be performed for entering the national phase, see the Annex to Form PCT/IB/301 (Notification of Receipt of Record Copy) and the PCT Applicant's Guide, Volume II.

The International Bureau of WIPO 34, chemin des Colombettes 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland

Authorized officer

J. Zahra

Telephone No. (41-22) 338.91.11

Form PCT/IB/308 (April 2001)

Facsimile No. (41-22) 740.14.35

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REQUEST

For receiving Office use only	
International Application No.	
International Filing Date	
Name of receiving Office and "PCT International Application"	•

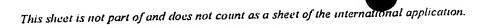
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The undersigned requests that the present international application be processed according to the Patent Cooperation Treaty.	Name of receiving Office and "PCT International Application"			
	Applicant's or agent's file reference (if desired) (12 characters maximum) 990731WO			
BOX NO. I TITLE OF INVENTION METHOD FOR AN AUTOMATIC ASSIGNMENT	OF IP ADDRESSES AND IP BASED NETWORK			
Box No. 11 APPLICANT				
Name and address: (Family name followed by given name; for a designation. The address must include postal code and name of coaddress indicated in this Box is the applicant's State (that is, country of residence is indicated below.)	legal entity, full official min'r. The country of the y) of residence if no State This person is also inventor.			
	Telephone No.			
Nokia Networks Oy Keilalahdentie 4 FI - 02150 Espoo	Pacsimile No.			
Finland	Teleprinter No.			
State (that is, country) of nationality:	State (that is, country) of residence:			
This person is applicant all designated for the purposes of:	ed States except States of America only the States indicated in the Supplemental Box			
Box No. III FURTHER APPLICANT(S) AND/OR (FURT	HER) INVENTOR(S)			
Name and address: (f'amily name followed by given name; for a designation. The address must include postal code and name of coudaress indicated in this Box is the applicant's State (that is, country of residence is indicated below.)	legal entity, full official to the country of the type of residence if no State This person is: applicant only			
AALTO, Mika Karl-Esser-Weg 5 D - 40882 Ratingen	applicant and inventor inventor only ill this check-box			
Germany	is marked, do not fill in below.)			
State (that is, country) of nationality:	State (that is, country) of residence: DE			
This person is applicant all designated all designate for the purposes of:	the United States the States indicated in the States indicated in the Supplemental Box			
Further applicants and/or (further) inventors are indicated on a continuation sheet.				
Box No. IV AGENT OR COMMON REPRESENTATIVE	; OR ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE			
The person identified below is hereby/has been appointed to act of the applicant(s) before the competent International Authorities	on behalf agent common representative			
Name and address: (Family name followed by given name; for designation. The address must include postal c	a legal entity, full official ode and name of country.) +49 211 90 49 00			
COHAUSZ & FLORACK	Facsimile No.			
Patent- und Rechtsanwälte (24)	+49 211 90 49 049			
Kanzlerstrasse 8a 40472 Düsseldorf Deutschland	Teleprinter No.			
Address for correspondence: Mark this check-box where space above is used instead to indicate a special address to	no agent or common representative is/has been appointed and the which correspondence should be sent.			

Continuation of Box No. III FURTHER APPLICANT(S) AND/OR (FURTHER) INVENTOR(S)				
If none of the following sub-boxes is used. the	is sheet should not be included in the request.			
Name and address: (Family name followed by given name: for a legal entity, full official designation. The address must include postal code and name of country. The country of the address indicated in this Box is the applicant's State (that is, country) of residence if no State of residence is indicated below.) MAJOR, Tamas Rethelstr. 1 D - 40233 Düsseldorf Germany This person is: applicant only X applicant and inventor inventor only (If this check-box is marked, do not fill in below.)				
State (that is, country) of nationality: FI	State (that is, country) of residence: DE			
tor the purposes of:	tes of America only the Supplemental Box			
Name and address: (Family name followed by given name; for a legal entity, full official designation. The address must include postal code and name of country. The country of the address indicated in this Box is the applicant's State (that is, country) of residence if no State of residence is indicated helow.) This person is: applicant only applicant and inventor inventor only (If this check-hax is marked, do not fill in below)				
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This person is applicant all designated for the purposes of:	States except the United States the States indicated in the Supplemental Box			
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State (that is, country) of nationality: State (that is, country) of residence:				
This person is applicant all designated all designated States except the United States indicated in for the purposes of: all designated the United States of America only the Supplemental Box				
Further applicants and/or (further) inventors are indicated on another continuation sheet.				

The following designations are hereby made under Rule 4.9(a) /mark the applicable chack-house, at least one must be marked; Regional Patten 2 AP ZHIPO Patent: GH Chana. GM Gambia, KE Kerwa, LS Lesotho, MW Mallawi, SD Sudan, SL Sierra Leone, SZ Swaziland, 2 AP ZHIPO Patent: GH Chana. GM Gambia, KE Kerwa, LS Lesotho, WM Mallawi, SD Sudan, SL Sierra Leone, SZ Swaziland, Patent Patent Characteris, Taranania, LU Guganda, ZwZ imbabwa, and any other State which is a Contracting State of the Harac Protocol and of the PCT 2 EA Eurasian Patent: AM Armenia, AZ Azerbaijan, BY Belarus, KG Kyrgyzstan, KZ Kazakhstan, MD Republic of Moldova, BK RU Kusalan Patent And Tracting, BE Belgium, CH and LI Switzerfand and Licochtenstein, CY Cyprus, DE Germany, DK Denmark, ES Spain, FH Finland, FR France, GB United Kingdom, GR Greece, IE Ireland, TI Isla, LU Lucembourg, MC Monaco, MJ Netherland, FT France, GB United Kingdom, GR Greece, IE Ireland, TI Isla, LU Lucembourg, MC Monaco, MJ Netherland, FT France, GB United Kingdom, GR Greece, IE Ireland, TI Isla, LU Lucembourg, MC Monaco, MJ Netherland, FT France, GB United Kingdom, GR Greece, IE Ireland, TI Isla, LU Lucembourg, MC Monaco, MJ Netherland, FT France, GB United Kingdom, GR Greece, IE Ireland, TI Isla, LU Lucembourg of the Market of Monaco, Market Market and Market Mark		Box No.V DESIGNATION OF STATES				
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Box No. VI PRIORITY CLAIM					
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* Where the earlier application is Convention for the Protection of I	an ARIPO application	, it is mo	andatory to indicate in the Si at earlier application was file	ipplemental Box at least or ed (Rule 4.10(b)(ii)). See S	ne country party to the Paris upplemental Box.
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11/1					
Dr. Ralph Schippan					
Patent Attorney (24)					
1. Date of actual receipt of the purported 2. Drawings:					
	international application:				
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Annex to the Request	
Applicant's or agent's file reference 990731WO	Date stamp of the receiving Office
Applicant Nokia Networks Oy	
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1. TRANSMITTAL FEE	
2. SEARCH FEE	EUR 945 S
International search to be carried out by If two or more International Searching Authorities are competent in relation	n to the international
application, indicate the name of the Authority which is chosen to carry out the in	sternalional search.)
3. INTERNATIONAL FEE	
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Designation Fees The international application contains 85 designations.	
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28000261 08.05.2000	
Deposit Account No. Date (day/month/year)	Signature Dr. Schippan, Patent Attorney (24)

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Patentanwälte

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Dr. rer. nat. Ralph Minderop

Dipl.-Ing. Johannes Simons

Dipl.-Ing.

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Dipl.-Phys. Gottfried Schüll

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Düsseldorf December 07, 2001

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Rechtsanwälte

Erik Schäfer

Ulrike Alice Ulrich

Internationale Patentanmeldung PCT/EP00/04147 Anmelderin: Nokia Networks Oy

Die Anmelderin hat mit Wirkung vom 01. Oktober 2001 ihren Namen geändert in:

Nokia Corporation.

Es wird gebeten, die Namensänderung schnellstmöglich vorzunehmen und das Formblatt PCT/IB/306 noch vor dem 10. Januar 2002 zu übersenden da die Anmelderin die Nationalisierung gemäß Kapitel I vornehmen wird.

Dr. Ralph Schippan

Patentanwalt (24)

Encl.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

(PCT Article 18 and Rules 43 and 44)

Applicant's or agent's file reference 990731W0			of Transmittal of International Search Report 20) as well as, where applicable, item 5 below.			
International application No.	International filing date (day	//month/year)	(Earliest) Priority Date (day/month/year)			
PCT/EP 00/04147	10/05/200	00				
Applicant						
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This International Search Report has bee according to Article 18. A copy is being t	en prepared by this Internation ransmitted to the International	al Searching Autr Bureau.	nority and is transmitted to the applicant			
This International Search Report consist X It is also accompanied b	s of a total of2 y a copy of each prior art docu	sheets. ment cited in this	report.			
Basis of the report						
With regard to the language, the language in which it was filed, un	e international search was carr nless otherwise indicated unde	ied out on the bas or this item.	sis of the international application in the			
the international search Authority (Rule 23.1(b)).	was carried out on the basis of	f a translation of t	he international application furnished to this			
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the statement that the st			loes not go beyond the disclosure in the			
	as filed has been furnished. formation recorded in compute	er readable form is	s identical to the written sequence listing has been			
furnished						
2. Certain claims were fo	und unsearchable (See Box I).				
3. Unity of invention is la	cking (see Box II).					
4. With regard to the title,						
the text is approved as s	submitted by the applicant.					
X the text has been establ	ished by this Authority to read	as follows:				
METHOD FOR AN AUTOMAT	IC ALLOCATION OF I	IP ADDRESSE	es .			
5. With regard to the abstract,						
X the text is approved as	submitted by the applicant.					
the text has been established, according to Rule 38.2(b), by this Authority as it appears in Box III. The applicant may, within one month from the date of mailing of this international search report, submit comments to this Authority.						
6. The figure of the drawings to be pu	blished with the abstract is Fig	ure No.	2			
X as suggested by the app	olicant.		None of the figures.			
because the applicant fa	ailed to suggest a figure.					
because this figure bette	er characterizes the invention.					

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International	Application No
/EP	00/04147

		YEP O	0/04147	
A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER IPC 7 H04L29/06				
According to	International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classifica	tion and IPC		
	SEARCHED			
IPC 7	curnentation searched (classification system followed by classification H04L	in symbols)		
	ion searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that so			
Electronic da	ata base consulted during the international search (name of data bas	se and, where practical, search terms use	d)	
EPO-In	ternal			
C. DOCUME	ENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category °	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the rele	evant passages	Relevant to claim No.	
X	R. DROMS: "RFC 1541, Request For 1-4,6-12 Comments, Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol." RETRIEVED FROM THE INTERNET, AT		1-4,6-12	
Υ	WWW.IETF.ORG, XP002164347 paragraph '0002! paragraph '0003! paragraph '03.1! figure 3		5,13,14	
		/		
X Furth	ner documents are listed in the continuation of box C.	Patent family members are liste	d in annex.	
 "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance "E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date "L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified) "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means "P" document published prior to the international filing date but 		 "T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention "X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone "Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art. "&" document member of the same patent family 		
	actual completion of the international search O March 2001	Date of mailing of the international s $12/04/2001$	earch report	
				
Name and n	nailing address of the ISA European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2 NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl, Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016	Authorized officer Canosa Aresté, C		

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

EP 00/04147

C.(Continua	ation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT	
Category °	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	PERKINS C E ET AL: "USING DHCP WITH COMPUTERS THAT MOVE" WIRELESS NETWORKS, ACM, US, vol. 1, no. 3, 1 October 1995 (1995-10-01), pages 341-353, XP000538245 ISSN: 1022-0038 paragraph '0002!	1-4,6-12
X	D.E.COMER: "Internetworking with TCP/IP, Vol I: Principles, Protocols and Architecture, 3rd edition." 1995 , PRENTICE-HALL , US XP002164348 paragraph '21.9! paragraph '21.10! paragraph '21.11! paragraph '21.12!	1-4,6-12
Y	PERLMAN R: "A COMPARISON BETWEEN TWO ROUTING PROTOCOLS: OSPF AND IS-IS" IEEE NETWORK, IEEE INC. NEW YORK, US, vol. 5, no. 5, 1 September 1991 (1991-09-01), pages 18-24, XP000248469 ISSN: 0890-8044 the whole document	5
Y	CHUL-JIN PARK ET AL: "The improvement for integrity between DHCP and DNS" PROCEEDINGS. HIGH PERFORMANCE COMPUTING ON THE INFORMATION SUPERHIGHWAY, XX, XX, 28 April 1997 (1997-04-28), pages 511-516, XP002110636 the whole document	13
Y	GUARENE E ET AL: "IP AND ATM INTEGRATION PERSPECTIVES" IEEE COMMUNICATIONS MAGAZINE, IEEE SERVICE CENTER. PISCATAWAY, N.J,US, vol. 36, no. 1, 1988, pages 74-80, XP000739155 ISSN: 0163-6804 the whole document	14

From the INTERNATIONAL SEARCHING AUTHORITY	PCT				
To: COHAUSZ & FLORACK Kanzlerstrasse 8a 40472 Düsseldorf GERMANY Frist bis: Bearbeiter	NOTIFICATION OF TRANSMITTAL OF 2. APR. 2019 INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT OR THE DECLARATION 12.06.01 Erledigt Geschen (PCT Rule 44.1)				
	Date of mailing (day/month/year) 12/04/2001				
Applicant's or agent's file reference 990731W0	FOR FURTHER ACTION See paragraphs 1 and 4 below				
International application No. PCT/EP 00/04147	International filing date (day/month/year) 10/05/2000				
NOKIA NETWORKS OY					
The applicant is hereby notified that the International Search Report has been established and is transmitted herewith. Filing of amendments and statement under Article 19: The applicant is entitled, if he so wishes, to amend the claims of the International Application (see Rule 46): When? The time limit for filing such amendments is normally 2 months from the date of transmittal of the International Search Report; however, for more details, see the notes on the accompanying sheet. Where? Directly to the International Bureau of WIPO 34, chemin des Colombettes 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland Fascimile No.: (41–22) 740.14.35 For more detailed instructions, see the notes on the accompanying sheet.					
2. The applicant is hereby notified that no International Search Report will be established and that the declaration under Article 17(2)(a) to that effect is transmitted herewith.					
3. With regard to the protest against payment of (an) additional fee(s) under Rule 40.2, the applicant is notified that: the protest together with the decision thereon has been transmitted to the International Bureau together with the applicant's request to forward the texts of both the protest and the decision thereon to the designated Offices.					
no decision has been made yet on the protest; the applicant will be notified as soon as a decision is made.					
4. Further action(s): The applicant is reminded of the following: Shortly after 18 months from the priority date, the international application will be published by the International Bureau. If the applicant wishes to avoid or postpone publication, a notice of withdrawal of the international application, or of the priority claim, must reach the International Bureau as provided in Rules 90bis.1 and 90bis.3, respectively, before the completion of the technical preparations for international publication. Within 19 months from the priority date, a demand for international preliminary examination must be filed if the applicant wishes to postpone the entry into the national phase until 30 months from the priority date (in some Offices even later). Within 20 months from the priority date, the applicant must perform the prescribed acts for entry into the national phase before all designated Offices which have not been elected in the demand or in a later election within 19 months from the priority date or could not be elected because they are not bound by Chapter II.					
Name and mailing address of the International Searching Authority					

Claude Berthon

European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2 NL-2280 HV Rijswijk Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl, Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016 These Notes are intended to give the basic instructions concerning the filing of amendments under article 19. The Notes are based on the requirements of the Patent Cooperation Treaty, the Regulations and the Administrative Instructions under that Treaty. In case of discrepancy between these Notes and those requirements, the latter are applicable. For more detailed information, see also the PCT Applicant's Guide, a publication of WIPO.

In these Notes, "Article", "Rule", and "Section" refer to the provisions of the PCT, the PCT Regulations and the PCT Administrative Instructions respectively.

INSTRUCTIONS CONCERNING AMENDMENTS UNDER ARTICLE 19

The applicant has, after having received the international search report, one opportunity to amend the claims of the international application. It should however be emphasized that, since all parts of the international application (claims, description and drawings) may be amended during the international preliminary examination procedure, there is usually no need to file amendments of the claims under Article 19 except where, e.g. the applicant wants the latter to be published for the purposes of provisional protection or has another reason for amending the claims before international polication. Furthermore, it should be emphasized that provisional protection is available in some States only.

What parts of the international application may be amended?

Under Article 19, only the claims may be amended.

During the international phase, the claims may also be amended (or further amended) under Article 34 before the International Preliminary Examining Authority. The description and drawings may only be amended under Article 34 before the International Examining Authority.

Upon entry into the national phase, all parts of the international application may be amended under Article 28 or, where applicable, Article 41.

When?

Within 2 months from the date of transmittal of the international search report or 16 months from the priority date, whichever time limit expires later. It should be noted, however, that the amendments will be considered as having been received on time if they are received by the International Bureau after the expiration of the applicable time limit but before the completion of the technical preparations for international publication (Rule 46.1).

Where not to file the amendments?

The amendments may only be filed with the International Bureau and not with the receiving Office or the International Searching Authority (Rule 46.2).

Where a demand for international preliminary examination has been its filed, see below.

How?

Either by cancelling one or more entire claims, by adding one or more new claims or by amending the text of one or more of the claims as filed.

A replacement sheet must be submitted for each sheet of the claims which, on account of an amendment or amendments, differs from the sheet originally filed.

All the claims appearing on a replacement sheet must be numbered in Arabic numerals. Where a claim is cancelled, no renumbering of the other claims is required. In all cases where claims are renumbered, they must be renumbered consecutively (Administrative Instructions, Section 205(b)).

The amendments must be made in the language in which the international application is to be published.

What documents must/may accompany the amendments?

Letter (Section 205(b)):

The amendments must be submitted with a letter:

The letter will not be published with the international application and the amended claims. It should not be confused with the "Statement under Article 19(1)" (see below, under "Statement under Article 19(1)").

The letter must be in English or French, at the choice of the applicant. However, if the language of the international application is English, the letter must be in English; if the language of the international application is French, the letter must be in French.

The letter must indicate the differences between the claims as filed and the claims as amended, it must, in particular, indicate, in connection with each claim appearing in the international application (it being understood that identical indications concerning several claims may be grouped), whether

- (i) the claim is unchanged;
- (ii) the claim is cancelled;
- (iii) the claim is new;
- (iv) the claim replaces one or more claims as filed;
- (v) the claim is the result of the division of a claim as filed.

The following examples illustrate the manner in which amendments must be explained in the accompanying letter:

- [Where originally there were 48 claims and after amendment of some claims there are 51]:
 "Claims 1 to 29, 31, 32, 34; 35, 37 to 48 replaced by amended claims bearing the same numbers; claims 30, 33 and 36 unchanged; new claims 49 to 51 added."
- (Where originally there were 15 claims and after amendment of all claims there are 11):
 "Claims 1 to 15 replaced by amended claims 1 to 11."
- 3. [Where originally there were 14 claims and the amendments consist in cancelling some claims and in adding new claims]:
 "Claims 1 to 6 and 14 unchanged; claims 7 to 13 cancelled; new claims 15, 16 and 17 added." or
 "Claims 7 to 13 cancelled; new claims 15, 16 and 17 added; all other claims unchanged."
- 4. [Where various kinds of amendments are made]: "Claims 1-10 unchanged; claims 11 to 13, 18 and 19 cancelled; claims 14, 15 and 16 replaced by amended claim 14; claim 17 subdivided into amended claims 15, 16 and 17; new claims 20 and 21 added."

"Statement under article 19(1)" (Rule 46.4)

The amendments may be accompanied by a statement explaining the amendments and indicating any impact that such amendments might have on the description and the drawings (which cannot be amended under Article 19(1)).

The statement will be published with the international application and the amended claims.

it must be in the language in which the international appplication is to be published.

It must be brief, not exceeding 500 words if in English or if translated into English.

It should not be confused with and does not replace the letter indicating the differences between the claims as filed and as amended. It must be filed on a separate sheet and must be identified as such by a heading, preferably by using the words "Statement under Article 19(1)."

It may not contain any disparaging comments on the international search report or the relevance of citations contained in that report. Reference to citations, relevant to a given claim, contained in the international search report may be made only in connection with an amendment of that claim.

Consequence if a demand for International preliminary examination has already been filed

If, at the time of filing any amendments under Article .19, a demand for international preliminary examination has already been submitted, the applicant must preferably, at the same time of filing the amendments with the International Bureau, also file a copy of such amendments with the International Preliminary Examining Authority (see Rule 62.2(a), first sentence).

Consequence with regard to translation of the international application for entry into the national phase

The applicant's attention is drawn to the fact that, where upon entry into the national phase, a translation of the claims as amended under Article 19 may have to be furnished to the designated/elected Offices, instead of, or in addition to, the translation of the claims as filed.

For further details on the requirements of each designated/elected Office, see Volume II of the PCT Applicant's Guide.

(19) World Intellectual Property Organization International Bureau





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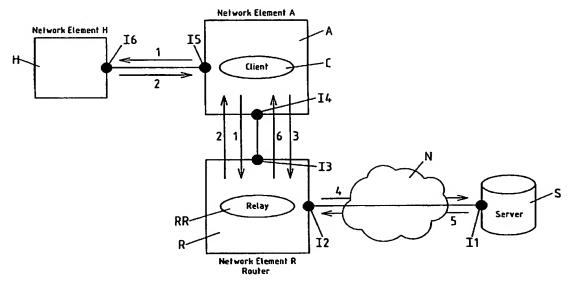
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Published:

with international search report

For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the beginning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.

(54) Title: METHOD FOR AN AUTOMATIC ALLOCATION OF IP ADDRESSES



(57) Abstract: The invention relates to a method for an automatic assignment of IP addresses to the interfaces of network elements having at least two interfaces, by one of which they are newly connected, either directly or via other network elements, to a server of an IP based network. To minimise the necessary manual configuration when a network element with at least two interfaces is newly connected to an IP based network, under following steps are proposed: checking by said network element, which of its interfaces is connected to the server; said network element sending a configuration request via its interface linked to the server; the server of the network receiving the request, choosing and reserving as many IP addresses as needed for the new network element, and sending out a response with said IP addresses to the new network element; the new network element receiving said IP addresses and applying them on its interfaces requiring an address.

01/86008

Method for an automatic assignment of IP addresses and IP based network

The invention relates to a method for an automatic assignment of IP (internet protocol) addresses to the interfaces of network elements, especially routers, having at least two interfaces, by one of which they are newly connected, either directly or via other network elements, to a server of an IP based network. The invention equally relates to an IP (internet protocol) network comprising at least one server and network elements with more than one interface. It is understood that an IP address may be an IP host address, identifying one dedicated IP host, as well as an IP network address.

The use of networks based on the internet protocol (IP) are well known in the state of the art. Such networks are built up of different network elements, two important element types in a typical IP based network being hosts and routers. Servers may be included to serve the different network elements. A host constitutes the access for a user and has typically one interface, which connects the host to a logical IP subnetwork (LIS), i.e. the host is a member of the LIS. A member of a LIS can send IP packets directly to all other members of the same LIS. If a network element wants to communicate with other network element and the two network elements are not members of a same LIS, then there must be one or more routers between the two LISs. A router is a network element, which forwards IP packets between different LISs. Typically a router has more than one physical

interface, because the LISs typically represent also physically separated networks. The physical networks connected by the routers represent subnetworks of the whole IP network, and normally each subnetwork has its own network address.

Every host in an IP based network is assigned an IP address. The address format is comprised of a network address and a local or host address. The network address identifies the IP subnetwork to which the host is attached. The local address is a unique local address within the IP subnetwork. Using the IP addresses, two hosts on the same IP subnetwork can send packets directly to each other. Two hosts on different IP subnetworks cannot send IP packets directly to each other, instead the packets have to go via the router connecting the two subnetworks. For the routers, there can be provided an IP address for every interface, the IP address being composed again of the network address of the subnetwork, to which the interface belongs, and of a local address identifying the interface in the subnetwork. All interfaces with a dedicated IP address are numbered interfaces. For the interfaces which belong to a pointto-point link to other network elements, the assignment of a dedicated IP address is possible but not necessary, i.e. these interfaces may be numbered or unnumbered.

Typically, an IP network has a large number of hosts and the number of hosts in each subnetwork can change. Equally, the number of other network elements can vary, for example, the number of routers when new subnetworks are to be added. In addition, the available IP address space is usually limited and should be used efficiently. In order to take such developments into account, the IP

network needs human intelligence when it comes to planning.

In the state of the art, the Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) is used for configuring new network elements with only one interface, especially hosts, with information from DHCP servers, which maintain a database with IP addresses. A new host searches a DHCP server and requests an IP address. In case there is a router between the host and the DHCP server, the router must have DHCP relay functionality. This method reduces the work necessary to administer an IP network. It is not known, however, how to facilitate the assignment of IP addresses and IP network addresses to new network elements with more than one interface.

It is an object of the invention to provide a method and an IP based network which minimise the necessary manual configuration when a network elements with at least two interfaces, in particular a router, is newly connected to an IP based network.

This object is reached on the one hand with the method of claim 1.

On the other hand, the object is reached by an IP (internet protocol) network comprising at least one server and network elements with more than one interface, in particular routers, which are suitable for employing the method according to one of claims 1 to 7.

The invention proceeds from the idea that, if the IP network has some known restrictions, the automatic assignment of IP addresses to network elements with more than one interface is essentially facilitated. The

invention is applicable in networks that do not require hierarchical addressing, e.g. because they are rather small. Moreover, the number of network elements has to be limited and known.

Based on those two restrictions, the method and the IP network of the invention decrease the required amount of planning in an IP based network to a minimum, because it enables the server to automatically choose and reserve IP addresses for a newly connected network element upon request by the network element. Since the distribution of the IP addresses can be carried out efficiently by the server, the address space for the addresses can be set to the minimum needed for the defined maximum number of interfaces.

Advantageous embodiments of the invention can be taken from the subclaims.

In the method according to the invention, the new network element can be connected directly to the server.

Alternatively, the new network element, in particular routers, can be connected to the server via other network elements with also at least two interfaces. The other network elements comprise a relay function for the address reservation protocol, the relay function knowing the location, especially the IP address, of the server. Therefore, the other network elements are able to forward the configuration request from the new network element and the response from the server correctly. The two alternatives provide in combination a method suitable for an expansion at any location of the existing IP based network.

The new network element with more than one interface, in particular the router, may start its relay functionality after one first interface is provided with an IP address. The IP address can be dedicated to an interface in case numbered links are used. If numbered links are used, the IP address is not tied to any interface in particular.

Moreover, there might be provided a possibility to include additional information or parameters in the server's response beside the IP address, in particular by the server itself. This has the benefit that more details for the IP configuration of the new network elements or some other parameters for the new network element can be transmitted at the same time. Configurations not to be used for the whole network but being specific to a subnetwork can be achieved by including additional data by the relay of a network element the response has to pass.

In order to be able to exchange routing information, the routers of the network should run a routing protocol, in particular an Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) routing protocol.

If the new network element comprises interfaces for numbered links, in particular for Logical IP Subnetworks (LIS), the new network element requests an IP network address for each of those interfaces from the server. For the interfaces, that are already connected to existing routers, there is no need for such a request.

If the new network element only comprises interfaces for unnumbered links, the new network element preferably requests only one IP host address from the server. In order to be useable according to the claimed methods, in a preferred embodiment of the IP network of the invention each network element with more than one interface comprises a client for checking if its interfaces are connected, directly or via another network element, to the server and for sending a configuration request to the server. Those network elements further all comprise a relay for forwarding configuration requests coming in via one of the interfaces via another one of the interfaces. The server of the network comprises means for choosing and reserving IP addresses for a network element newly included in the network in response to a received configuration request from this new network element.

In another preferred embodiment of the invention, the IP network uses the Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) for assigning IP addresses to the interfaces of new network elements, especially to IP hosts. The use of the DHCP may be in addition to the claimed methods. This is in particular applicable, when the interface to the existing router is numbered.

Preferably, the server of the IP network of the invention has access to a database, especially a database maintained by the server, indicating which IP addresses are allocated and which IP addresses are available.

With such a database, the server immediately knows, which addresses can be chosen and reserved for new network elements. If a network element is removed from the IP network, the IP addresses of the concerned interfaces should be identified as being available again for future allocations.

In a preferred embodiment of the IP network of the invention the at least one server of the network moreover has access to a database, in particular a DNS (domain name service) database, in which the distributed IP addresses are put into relation with a generic name of the element to which the IP address is assigned. This way, the different interfaces can be addressed easily by a generic name.

In an equally preferred embodiment of the IP network of the invention, the network is made up of point-to-point links between the network elements.

The application of the method of the invention can be seen especially with IP networks using ATM as data link layer. Accordingly, the IP network according to the invention is preferably an IP over ATM network. Still, other suitable networks can used as well.

In the following, the invention is explained in more detail with reference to drawings, of which

- Fig. 1 shows an ATM network based on IP to which the method of the invention is applicable;
- Fig. 2 shows a part of an IP network with newly connected components;
- Fig. 3 shows a method according to the invention for one of the newly connected components of Fig. 2; and
- Fig. 4 shows a preferred extension of the method of Fig. 3.

In figure 1, an IP network according to the invention can be seen. The components of the network are a server S, and, as network elements, a plurality of routers R,A and a plurality of hosts H. Each host H has one interface, each router at least two interfaces. The server S is located at a central place and connected to one of the routers R. All routers R,A that are not connected directly to the server S are connected to the server S via other routers R. Router A with interfaces Ia to Id has been newly connected to the network.

The network elements are connected either by a point-topoint link or by a Local Area Network (LAN) L, the IP network comprising several of such subnetworks L. To each subnetwork there is assigned an IP network address, which forms part of each IP address of the interfaces belonging to the respective subnetwork. If numbered point-to-point links are used between routers and the LANs have several hosts, then the operator may not want to assign as large IP networks for the point-to-point links as for LANs. The operator may in that case define two subnetwork pools: small subnetworks for point-to-point links and larger subnetworks for LANs. The router requesting a new IP network from the server would then have to know whether it requests a LAN subnet or a point-to-point subnet for an interface. To simplify the server configuration it is therefore preferred to use unnumbered links between routers (i.e. only one pool). On the other hand, if the LANs have one or two hosts, then the subnet size in a LAN and a numbered point-to-point link could be same and one pool would be enough.

The server S is configured accordingly with a pool of subnetworks, all being able to hold the desired number of connected network elements.

Because the server has to know whether a router requests a new IP network for a LAN subnetwork or a point-to-point subnet it is simpler to use only unnumbered links between routers.

In every network element R,A,H there is included a client functionality. The client of a network element newly connected to the existing network is able to request IP addresses for its interfaces. The request is either sent to a router R or a server S connected by a point-to-point link to the requesting network element or broadcast to every node connected to the same subnetwork, depending on the connection of the new network element. Thus the request is received by all directly connected network elements. Each client of a network has an unique identifier (node ID), which enables other elements to identify each client individually. With each request, the node ID is send, such that the request can be associated with the requesting client.

In each network element with more than one interface, i.e. especially in routers, moreover a relay function is integrated. Such a functionality is needed, whenever the client of a network element cannot reach the server S directly. The task of the relay is to listen to all interfaces of its network element, and to take note if there are incoming requests from a connected network element. A received request is directly addressed and sent to one or more servers. The relay may add additional information to the request in order to enable the server S to send the response to the client.

The server S receives a request from a client of a new network element, either directly or via the relay functionality of another network element, chooses an address, reserves it and sends it to the requesting client. The server also updates a DNS database to which it has access, so that the clients can easily be addressed by name.

If a network element has a point-to-point connection to another network element, an unnumbered link can be used. This means that the link does not have an IP network address and therefore the interfaces do not have to have IP addresses. If the connection between network elements is not a point-to-point connection, but for example a LAN with hosts, a network address is needed for the link and the interfaces of the routers have to have IP addresses.

The configuration of the new router A depends on the kind of links between the routers.

In the network of figure 1, if the links between the routers are unnumbered, the interfaces Ia, Ib and Id of the new router A can be configured to be unnumbered and interface Ic is configured as LIS interface. If it is known that the server can be found only behind an unnumbered link, the new router can try to find the server sending "server discovery" messages to the unnumbered links Ia, Ib, Id, an answer arriving via interface Ia. The router A can then requests IP host addresses or IP network addresses from the server S, depending on the other interface types. The server S can provide any free address from a pool of available addresses. Alternatively, the server S can be configured to provide dedicated addresses according to a node ID in the request message.

In the case of figure 1, the new router A will only request a network address for interface Ic. Other

addresses are not necessary, because the router A can use the IP address in interface Ic. The new router A configures the received IP addresses according to the answer from the server S and starts the relay function, which will serve other network elements below this router A. The relay function must add to the relayed requests information, which identifies the unnumbered interface from where the request came. The answer from the server S should include the same information so that the relay can forward the answer to the correct client.

If on the other hand the links between the routers are numbered, all interfaces Ia, Ib, Ic, Id of a new router A are numbered as well. First, the router uses a conventional method (DHCP) to obtain an IP address for the interface that leads towards the server. To this end, the router tries all interfaces Ia, Ib, Ic, Id and the DHCP server answers via interface Ia. Thereafter, the new router A can start reserving network addresses for the other interfaces Ib, Ic, Id. Preferably, a new router A always requests network addresses for the same size of networks for all of the interfaces Ib, Ic, Id. This way, the server does not have to keep pools of different sizes of network. When the router A has received the network addresses for the remaining interfaces, it configures the addresses to the interfaces and start its relay function. In this case, the relay function can use the same method to identify the interface of requests and answers as a DHCP relay function, because all links have IP network addresses.

The method relating to numbered links between routers employed in the network of figure 1 will be better understood with the following explanations to figures 2 to 4.

Figure 2 shows a part of a network like the one in figure 1, comprising a server S, a router R, a new router A and a host H. The server S is provided with several configured interfaces, the only one relevant in this example being referred to in Figure 2 as I1. The server S has moreover access to a DNS database, not shown in the figure, in which reserved IP addresses are assigned to the name of the client belonging to the host for which they are reserved. The router R has at least two configured interfaces I2 and I3 and a relay function. The router A also comprises at least two interfaces I4, I5. The host H is provided with only one interface I6. The router A and the host H both have a client C functionality. In the beginning, the interfaces I4, I5, I6 of router A and host H are not configured. The shown interface I1 of the server S is connected to interface I2 of the router R. The router R is connected by its interface I3 to interface I4 of the router A. Interface I5 of the router A, finally, is connected to the only interface I6 of the host H.

The router A has just been connected to the router R of the existing IP network and was switched on. Just the same, the host H has newly been connected to the router A.

Figure 3 schematically illustrates the steps of the method of the invention applied to the situation depicted in Figure 2.

Each component of Figure 2 is represented by a vertical dotted line. From left to right, the vertical lines are assigned to the host H, the network element A, the router R and the server S.

The horizontal arrows between the vertical lines represent the messages exchanged between the different components.

The proceedings according to the method of the invention applied to the IP network of Figure 2 is now explained with reference to Figure 3.

The client functionality C of the network element A checks, which of its interfaces I4, I5 are useable. Since the network is an ATM network, the presence of a cell sync on interface I4 indicates that there is another element at the end of the link. Moreover, the client functionality C checks, whether the elements reachable via interfaces I4 are configured or unconfigured by using an address resolution message (e.g. InATMARP) to evaluate the state. The signalling between network element A and host H on the one hand and network element A and router R on the other hand necessary for the checking is indicated in Figures 2 and 3 with the numbers 1 and 2 representing a first step 1 and a second step 2 carried out during the described procedure.

Interface I3 of the router R is recognised by network element A via interface I4 as being configured, interface I6 of the host H is recognised by the network element A via interface I5 as being not configured. In consequence, the client functionality C of the network element A sends a configuration request via interface I4 to interface I3 of the router R (step 3).

A relay RR running on the router R receives the request and forwards it to the server S including the IP address of the router's interface I3 (step 4). The server S chooses an IP address that can be assigned to the interface I4 of the new network element A. One part of the address is necessarily the address of the subnetwork of the router's R interface I3 that was added by the relay RR of router R to the forwarded configuration request. The other part is one of a defined number of addresses provided for the particular subnetwork and which is not yet in use. The server S maintains for this purpose a database in which is stored for each subnetwork which addresses are allocated and which are still available. The database equally provides information on which subnetworks are allocated and which are still available.

The server S outputs a response including the chosen IP address via its interface I1 (step 5). The server may include other configuration parameters for the network element A in the response. In addition, the server S updates the DNS database so that the new network element A can be addressed by name.

The relay RR of the router R receives and forwards the response of the server S to the network element A via the interfaces I2 and I3 (step 6). Also at this point, additional configuration data relevant for the particular subnetwork may be included in the response to the new network element A.

The new network element A receives the response and applies the IP address included in the response on the used interface I4. In case other parameters had been included in the server's S response, they are also utilised for configuration.

The new network element A can now start its relay functionality RA, as depicted in Figure 4.

The network element A checks, if one of its interfaces I5 currently not supplied with an IP address could be in usage. It recognises or knows that interface I5 (steps 7 and 8) is numbered, but the subnet address is not yet allocated. A configuration request for interface I5 is therefore sent via the local relay RA of the network element A (step 9) and the connected network N, which may consist of a plurality of routers R (step 10) to the server S, the routers R not being shown in this figure. The configuration request indicates that a new subnetwork has to be used. The server S first chooses and reserves an address for a new subnetwork that is still available according to a consultation of the proper database. Thereafter, the server S chooses and reserves an IP address for interface I5, composed of the address of the new subnetwork and of a part identifying the interface I6 within the new subnetwork and sends it back via the network N and the relay RA of network element A to the interface I5 (step 11). The IP address chosen by the server S is applied to interface I5, this interface I5 being configured as well thereupon.

In the following, interface I6 of the host H still has to be configured. The host H recognises by a check with an InATMARP message that interface I5 of the network element A is configured and sends a configuration request to the server S via the relay RA of the network element A. This time, the relay RA of the network element A includes the address of the subnetwork of its interface I5 in the request. The further proceeding is the same as described for the configuration of the first interface I4 of the network element A.

In order to enable the operator to watch over the address usage in the network, there is provided a documentation tool.

CLAIMS

- 1. Method for an automatic assignment of IP (internet protocol) addresses to the interfaces of network elements (A), especially routers, having at least two interfaces (I4,I6), by one of which they are newly connected, either directly or via other network elements (R), to a server (S) of an IP based network, characterised in that the method comprises the steps of:
- a) checking by said new network element (A), which of its interfaces (I4, I5) is connected to the server;
- b) said new network element (A) sending a configuration request via its interface (I4) linked to the server;
- c) the server (S) of the network receiving the request, choosing and reserving as many IP addresses as needed for the new network element (A), and sending out a response with said IP addresses to the new network element (A);
- d) the new network element (A) receiving said IP addresses and applying them on its interfaces requiring an address.
- 2. Method according to claim 1, characterised in that the new network element (A) is connected to the server (S) via other network elements (R), said other network elements (R) comprising at least two interfaces and a relay function for the address reservation protocol, the relay function knowing the location in particular the IP address of the server (S).
- 3. Method according to claim 1, characterised in that the new network element (A) starts its relay

functionality after at least one IP address or IP network address has been assigned.

- 4. Method according to claim 1, characterised in that additional information or parameters are included in the server's (S) response to a configuration request from a new network element (A) beside the IP address, either by the server (S) or by the relay (R) of a network element (R) the response has to pass.
- 5. Method according to claim 1, characterised in that all network elements of the network that are routers run a routing protocol to exchange routing information in particular an Open Shortest Path First(OSPF) routing protocol.
- 6. Method according to claim 1, characterised in that if the new network element comprises interfaces for numbered links, in particular for Logical IP Subnetworks (LIS) the new network element requests an IP network address for each of those interfaces from the server (S).
- 7. Method according to claim 1, characterised in that if the new network element only comprises interfaces for unnumbered links, the new network element requests only one IP host address from the server (S).
- 8. IP (internet protocol) network comprising at least one server (S) and network elements (A) with more than one interface, characterised in that said network elements (A) are suitable for employing the method according to one of claims 1 to 7.

- 9. IP (internet protocol) network according to claim 8, characterised in that
 each network element (A) with more than one interface
 (I2,I3) comprises a client (C) for checking if its
 interfaces (I4,I5) are connected directly or via another
 network element (R) to the server (S) and for sending a
 configuration request to the server (S), in that each
 network element (R) with more than one interface (I2,I3)
 comprises a relay (RR) for forwarding configuration
 requests coming in via one of the interfaces (I3) via
 another one of the interfaces (I2), and in that the
 server (S) comprises means for choosing and reserving IP
 addresses for a network element (A) newly included in the
 network in response to a received configuration request
 from this new network element (A).
- 10. IP network according to claim 8, characterised in that it is suitable for using the Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) for assigning IP addresses to the interfaces of the new network elements (H), in particular to IP hosts.
- 11. IP network according to claim 8, characterised in that the network is made up of point-to-point links between the network elements (S,H,R).
- 12. IP network according to claim 8, characterised in that the server (S) has access to a database, in particular a database maintained by the server indicating which IP addresses are allocated and which IP addresses are available.
- 13. IP network according to claim 8, characterised in that the server (S) has access to a database, in particular a domain name service (DNS) datbase, in which

all reserved IP addresses are related to the name of the network element (A) to which the IP address is assigned.

14. IP network according to claim 8, characterised in that ATM is used as data link layer.

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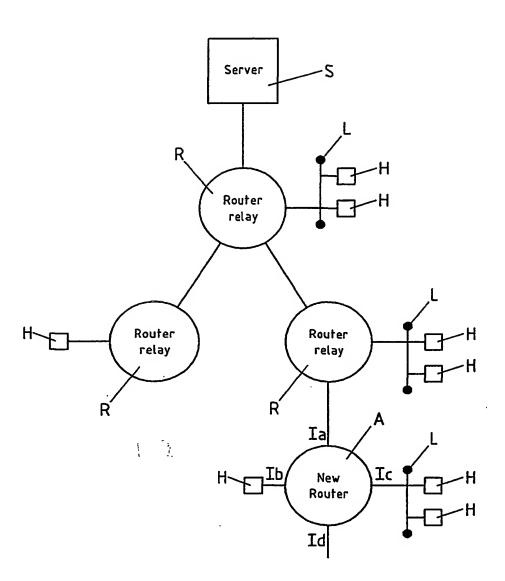
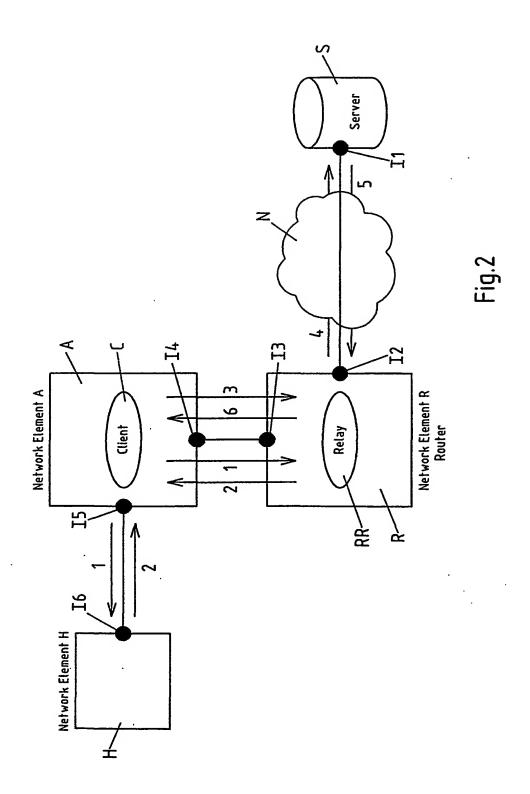
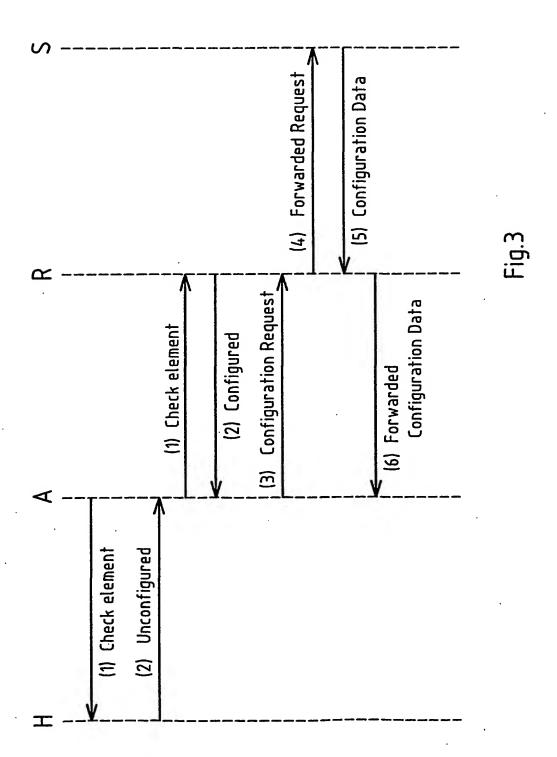
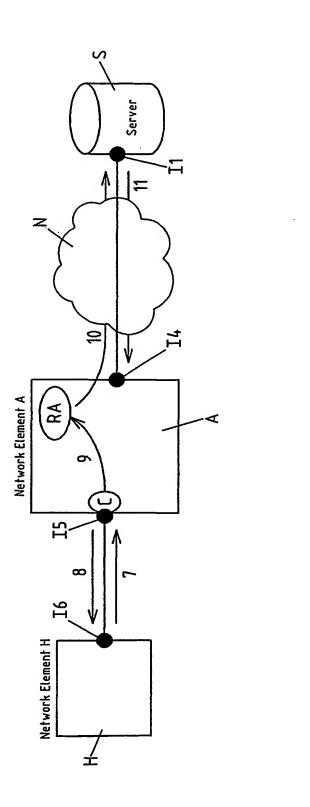


Fig.1





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F1g.4

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER			
A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER IPC 7 H04L29/06			
According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC			
B. FIELDS SEARCHED			
Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols) IPC 7 H04L			
Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched			
Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)			
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C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category °	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the re-	Relevant to claim No.	
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	paragraph '03.1!		
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